

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

The present invention relates, in general, to a method for preparing a poly(trimethylene terephthalate) (PTT) carpet, and in particular, to a method for preparing a poly(trimethylene terephthalate) carpet whose quality, functionality, and workability are improved by optimizing processing conditions of the post-process comprising cabling, heat setting, tufting, dyeing, becking backing, and shearing.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to avoid disadvantages of prior arts, and to provide a method for preparing a poly(trimethylene terephthalate) carpet whose quality, functionality, and workability are improved by optimizing processing conditions of the post-process comprising cabling, heat setting, tufting, dyeing, becking backing, and shearing.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

(E) becking backing a dyed carpet; and

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 23 with the following amended paragraph:

The poly(trimethylene terephthalate) yarns of the present invention are subjected to post-processes such as cabling, heat setting, tufting, dyeing, becking backing, and shearing to prepare a carpet.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

Next, the twisted yarns are heat set (S2). Generally, a heat setting device may be Autoclave, Seussen, or Superbar Superba. According to the present invention, Superbar Superba

is used. The twisted yarns with a density of 200 to 240 g/m are preferably heat set at a main tunnel temperature of 120 to 160°C and a band speed of 4 to 9 m/min with the use of steam.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

For example, the weight and volume sense are poor at 5 stitches/inch or less. On the other hand, at 15 stitches/inch or more, drawing and peeling strengths are drastically reduced because yarns are not uniformly adhered to the foundation of cloth during becking backing.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

In the step of becking backing (S5), the dyed carpet is beck coated with latex so that piles do not ~~came~~ come off, followed by being adhered to a second foundation cloth such as jute and polypropylene foundation cloth, and PVC or SBS (styrene butadiene styrene) is used as an auxiliary mat, i.e., a becking backing reinforcement. Latex comprises solids of 80%, in detail, base latex of 30 to 50%, CaCO₃ of 50 to 70%, dispersing agent, and viscosity enhancing agent. To increase a reserve effect, small amount of Al₂O₃, or Al₂OH₃ may be added to latex.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

To compare physical properties of the carpets varied according to heat setting conditions, grey yarns according to example 1 were heat set under operating conditions as described in Table 1, below. After that, heat-set yarns were subjected to tufting, dyeing, becking backing, and shearing steps in the same manner as example 1 to produce a carpet. The resulting carpet was evaluated in terms of physical properties, and the results are described in Table 2.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 12 with the following amended paragraph:

In case of comparative example 5, adhesives were not sufficiently coated to the carpet during beeking backing because the interval between stitches was too narrow, and so drawing and peeling strengths were lowered. Also, at 20 stitches/inch as described in comparative example 6, appearance properties such as weight, sense of density, and sense of touch were very poor although drawing and peeling strengths were not bad.